MORNING EDITION-MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1855.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Political and Social Condition of Affairs_ Annexation Views of Brazil_Preparations to Re-Attack Petropaulowski, die

By the arrival at this port on Saturday of the steam ship Illicois, we have been put in possession of files of Valparaise journals to the 27th of February, and of fima journals to the 10th of March.

The republic of Calif was at peace internally and ex-

ternally. Its agricultural and mineral wealth was being resperously developed, and trade was active. The mining in coal, which has recently received attention, was increasing during the mouth of January. There had been exported by the ports of Sota and Coronel over 7,000 tons of Anthracite zoal, at prices ranging from five to six dollars the ton. Of that quantity over 5,000 tons were for foreign ports, the remainder for home ports. The republic was also making great progress in the construction of roads of commerce. A road had been comnenced destined to unite the port of Tomé to the city of

briskly pressed forward. The completion of the tunnel was celebrated with all the honors on the 10th February.

was celebrated with all the honors on the 10th February. The condition of public education was also flattering. The number of pupils in public schools had increased from 8,952 in 1853, to 13,331 in 1854, while the increase of schools during the same period was 83. This is exclusive of private and conventual schools. The State had, during the same period, distributed among the public schools over 98,000 volumes, comprising 7,500 copies of the life of Frauklin. The journals are beginning to discuss and recommend the enactment of a Maine Liquer law in Chili.

The expedition for exploring the southern rivers had met with some difficulties. The object of the explorations has been to effect the navigation of the southern streams—the Biobio, Imperial and several others in the provinces of Valdivia and Concepcion. This enterprise, however, with all its importance for the southern sections, has had to contend with obstacles which have prevented the attainment of an object so desiral le as the navigation of these rivers. Still, it is believed Mr. Minturn, the head of the expedition, will make new proposits to the government, in view of the difficulties of the case, to open canals, and so avoid those obstacles, which have till now prevented the auteseaful navigation of the Biobis, at least. The river Tolton is ascertained to be entrely navigable.

The saministration has been by no means active of late. Scarcely a single decree or a public measure of any kind has given the least indication of life.

A Prussian Chargé d'Affaires was on his way to the government of Chili, and had already arrived at tha Argentice provinces.

It was also stated that the American minister in San-

goverbment of Chill, and has already stricted Argentine provinces.

It was also stated that the American minister in Santiago would ere long return to the United States, leaving the Secretary of Legation as Chargé d'Affaires.

The English and French squadrons were proceeding to rendezvous at some point whence they would set out for a fresh attack on the Russian forerss of Petropaulowski.

lowski.

The Admiral of the Freuch Pacific squadron—DesPointe—who commanded at the last attack on that fortress, had died on board his ship previous to arriving at
Callso.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The press was mostly occupied on the question between Parsguay and Brazil.

Commerce was rather paralyzed. Several failures, among prominent houses, and attributed to various causes, had occurred.

The papers of Buenos Ayres give the intelligence, as almost certain, that Pena and Velez Sarsfield would be appointed, by that government, to visit the Argentine Confederation, for the purpose of gaining its good offices, to assist in efforts to allay the present misunderstanding between Brazil and Paraguay, so as to preserve peace. Possibly, by these praiseworthy measures, war, with its train of bloodshed and commercial disaster, may be prevented, between two states of South America, for which amity and peace ought to be perpetual.

In Paragua measures have been taken to form the statistics of production and consumption; and to give in general an exact idea of the matural advantages of that portion of the continent.

portion of the continent.

On the 3d of February the anniversary of the downfall of Rosas was celebrated in Mendors with a magnificent ball, given in the salcon of the Provincial Legislature, and a concert at which Biscaccianti sang. She was on her way to Buenos Ayres.

The question of cancidates for members of the first provincial Legislature and the same of the same of

BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

The whole Brazilian squadron had ascended the water of the La Platie; it was composed of twenty-one vessels, all told, steamers and saling craft. Likewise 5,000 men have been ordered by Brazili to the frontier, waiting the command to invade Paraguay, which it was suppose was but postly prepared to offer any effectual resistance.

ras but pourly prepared to offer any effectual resistance.

Notwithstanding, Parsguay had assumed an attitude of resistance to the gient power. The steam'r Asuncion, just arrived from Europe, had goes up the river, commenced by General Lupez, son of the President of Paraguay, and carrying engineers, newal constructors and machinests, for the preparation of a squadron able to face the Brazillian. Paraguay abounds in fine timber, and it is by no means impossible to construct a flottlinger it adefence; but it has not exchosed for the scenil ness of time, and the want of soldiers and sailors. However, behind these preparations for war there is a mission fer an amicable arrangement for both parties. The Brazilian minister, Da Ponte Riveiro, bad gone to Parafor a conference with the national government; and Paraguay had appointed a special minister also to visit the same neutral point, which is the capital of the Argentine Confederation.

convention had been called for the 15th of June. In the law, calling the convention, all persons who have served the cause of Echenque since May 20, 1851, are deprived of the right of citizenship. This is considered a very impolitic measure, and one that may produce evil results. Lilewise diplomatic difficulties have arisen from a circular of the government, calling on all refugees in foreign legations to take out passports for Panama. In consequence, peremptory notes have been reselved from the English, French and Brazilian ministers, to which the government has given replies remarkable only for weakness.

A correspondent from Lima, writing under date of 11th

the English, French and Brazilian misisters, to which the government has given replies remarkable only for weakness.

A correspondent from Lima, writing under date of 11th March, says:—

Yor know that the slaves have all been liberated at one full awoop or full shook of an Ignorantly directed pen. They now refuse to work, and have destroyed much property on the Haineniae, stealing horses and everything they could lay their hank on, and so mettings even committing greater excess. The owner of Huchedas are reduced to a most depiorable state, their crops are ready to cut, but the negroes will not work. This will make right of many articles formerly produced here in sufficient quantity for experiation. It is easily that they do come they come crops will be rosten, and when they do come they come crops will be rosten, and when they do come they come crops will be rosten, and when they do come they are of little use.

There is again some salk of the gold deposits of this country, no doubt they exist, the only obtacle of their being profitably worsed is the difficulty of procuring supplies and the heatility of the Indians. Any person coming to the gold countries here must have enough money to keep him for a short time until he knows what he is about, and can see his way—it is no use for the poor man yet to think of finding his way here to support himselve of chance.

The Diarrio, of Valparaica, thus summarizes the political condition of South American affairs:—

The catalogue of international questions is increased in America. For some time past the Pacific has wither porter in the present and may produce vengoance in the future. Look at the rost has a summarized the condition of South American affairs:—

The catalogue of international poley has become a war either open or dissimulated. In tracing cotemporaneous history we see much to be draded for the future—we see protectorate which borfer it. International poley has become a war either open or dissimulated. In tracing cotemporaneous history we see much to be draded

VALPARAISO, February 28, 1855.
Political Affairs—Chillian Hostility to the Annexation of

the Gallapagos Islands-Movements of Men-of war, de-My last, by steamer of 15th, gave you some idea of the present political korizon of this thriving little Republic. Chill seems to consider she has a right to take the lead among her sister Hispano-American Republics. A few weeks since Philo White wanted to annex the Gallapages Islands, and the very idea seem d to atink in the nostrils of our Chillian war horse. Forth-with the Monte administration, with telescopic vision, wily Anglo-Saxon of the Americas; his game was plun der, and annexation, and his stakes, the blood, religion, and treasure of these miserable and setf-destroying Republics of South America. Another Plenipotentiary is sent to Peru. (which State has just brought into the pelitical world another President, after a series obloodless revolutionary throes,) to tell her that the guano of the Gallapagos has enough of ammonia in it to gratify the agricultural necessities of Brother Jonathan; that their fears have analyzed it and they know it is rich in productive ability, and that every pount of it will be more dangerous to the peace and quiet of the South than a return of Spanish monarchy; that once a competition commences with the Galapagos where will feru obtain two more spars millions to ins acother behenque's pockets, and that once the grasping Angle-American gets on the seem of a guano island, there is no tolling to what limit he will run; that Gold is already anxious to self the Island of Juan Fernarcez for fear the enterprising Yankees, who are a rady people, will come out to look for some of Robinson Crusce's parrot's dung, and she knows there must be smonia in that.

Bruitaneously with the report of the Gallapagos affair, came the kinuty expectition, the Samana and the Satdwich Islands' matter; and with them all we had in our bay, in the course of two weeks, eight U. States vesics of war. The Chnilan press has been frightfully, and to us, lookers on in Venice, painfally afflicted with a clear case of diarrhoa of verbiage. Natural enough; consequent upon the guano question. It clothes the United States with every epithet that can have a tendency to put her citizens in bad odor with the Chilian community, and as for these same devoted citizens they are compared to the vandals of ancient, and the Russians of modern times, and the coup de grace is given by holding the fate of Rome, due labor cardens, and of poor Russia, which they seem satisfied must snuckle to the allies, up to use an warning and we are taught by the teeming press of Chili to read the hand-writing on the valle of our Cumans running thus: "Touch on the Ru and treasure of these miserable and setf-destroying Republics of South America. Another Plenipotentiary is

VALPARAISO, Feb 28, 1855. Markets and Freights-Movement of the Allied Fleets-Matters in Peru-Pisco Constituted a Port of Entry-Attempt on the Life of General Echenique-Wreck of the Rimac-Belcher Kay-American Enterprise in Val-

Markets somewhat dull, except some little activity in flour, which was being bought largely of, either for Australia or Liverpool—being the first shipment on re-cord to the latter port. Freights firm, with an upward tendency—£5 17s. 6d. for ores to Great Britain and \$28 to the United States. Not many vessels in port; no recent arrivals from the United States. Clipper ship Greybound, of Baltimore, cleared the 18th of February for Rio. Cargo, flour. The "S. L. Fitzgerald," of Balti-more, at Arica the 8th of March, discharging balance of cargo. U. S. frigate Independence at Valparaiso, over-bauling and refisting; officers and crew all well. U. S. frigate St. Lawrence called for Norfolk direct, the 7th of paraiso 26th of February, arrived at Ca'lao 6th March, and sailed 10th March for "a rendezvous," where the other French and English men of war would meet her, previous to a renewed attack on Petropolowski. The new English admiral, Bruce, has arrived out, and hoisted his flag on board the President. Admirai Jevrier des

cd his flag on board the President. Admiral Jevrier des Pointes, in command of the French forces in the Pacific, died at sea March 6th and was buried March 9th at Lims. The new French admiral appointed to relieve him arrived at Fanama, and proceeded to Callao in the mail attempt of March 1.

In Peru, business dull, and the people evidently disasticities of the present government; another outbreak anticipated; all foreign mercantle houses curtailing item operations. The government had decided on making Pisco a port of entry and clearance, principally through the influence of Domingo Elias, who is the proprietor of nearty the whole of Piaco. The effect will be obsolutely ruin Callao, as the major part of the business of that port is transacted with guano vessels. Under the new arrangement they will not come to Callao, already things look gloomy there.

On the day that General Echemique embarked to go on board H. B. M. ship Naiad, a shot was fired at the boat in which he was being conveyed off, and passed im mediately over his head, subtring the holl of the American ship Maid of Orleans. The captain had demanded compensation for the damage done his vessel. The String of this shot is believed to have been the individual act of some officer on daty at the fort, and not a government affair.

The Peruvan man of-war steamer Rimac, Captain

this shot is believed to have been the individual act of some officer on duty at the fort, and not a governmental adair.

The Peruvan man of war steamer Rimac, Captain Commanding Castro, went ashore on Punta Lomas, about 100 miles to the south of Pisco, on the night of March 6. She had about 500 passengers on board the majority of whom were soldiers who had been campaigning for the last eighteen months under Gen Castillo, and were being conveyed to their home sen leave of absence. Of the whole number can board the Rimac, only about forty were saved. The Rimac was considered the best steamer be longing to the government, and was built in the United States. The notorious Beicher Kay was arrested by the vigilance committee, in Valparaiso, last February, and after some five weeks confinement, was permitted to leave, on condition of never setting foot again in Chill. He was placed on board the mail steamer, and landed at Taboga, in Panama Ray, where he now is.

Mr. Jao. Freeman, agant of Alams & Co., at Panama, has recently established a branch at Valparaiso, in connection with that house. A number of drafts sold by the agency at Valparaiso were promptly met in Panama on the arrival of the British steamer, although the new of the difficulties of the house had reached Panama.

Mr. Charles Moturn, of San Juan, came up by the Santiago, after effecting an arrangement with the Chilan government for the vaculusive anvigation of the Bio Bioriver for ten years. Three steam vessels had already arrived in Chill waters, belonging to Mr. M., destined for that service. There was every apparance of the enterprise meeting with prompt support from the Chila merchants.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR JOHN ADAMS—STATE OF THE WHATHER—REMOVAL OF A GOVERNMENT BATTERY—THE RAILROAD. The steamship lilinois brought over dies of Panama pypers dated to the 20th of March. The Herald, of March 19, has the following Items: - On Tuesday last the Unite States Consul paid an official visit to the U.S. sloop of war John Afams, and was received on board with the usual salute of nine guns. The John Adams, Captain E. B. Boutwell, anchored in

the bay on Sunday morning, March 25th. She left Cal-lao on the 5th ult. The John Adams is to remain on the lao on the 5th uit. The John Adams is to remain on the Pacific station for two years. The following is a list of her officers.—E. B. Boutwell, Commander. Lieutenants.—B. F. Shattack, Lowis C. Lartin, D. R. Lambert, A. C. Rhind. Eurseon.—T. M. Potter. Purser.—H. Myers. Assistant Surgeon.—J. P. Hopkins. Acting Master.—O. C. Pariger. Passed Midshipmen.—J. R. Eggleston, F. H. Baker, E. H. Oatiey, W. E. Fitz. Hugh. Captain's Cierk.—S. F. Chatard. Salimaker.—Mahoney. Gunner.—Hatch. Boatswain.—Walker.
Wa learn that Commander Boutwell and a number of his officers proceeded across the Isthmus by the railroad, its visat Aspinwall, on the 26th uit.

The weather had been exceedingly hot, the thermomers at noon, on Monday, March. 26th, was at 90 in the shade.

In the Psnams Herold of the 20th of March. we find

In the Psnams Herold of the 20th of March, we find the following.—We learn that the bronze guns on the battery are soon to be shipped for New York, for sale, on account of the government. They have frequently been effered for sale, but the price offered has never come up to the value placed upon them by the authorities. We fear that when they come to pay the expenses of shipping, freight, insurance, duty and commession, &c., &c., it will be found that the offers made by parties

here were quite as advantageous to the government. The works at the railroad station near this city, are rapidly and satisfactorily pregressing under the saparintendence of Mr. Young. The line for the proposed which need to the control of the con

News from Australia.

AN AMERICAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION—CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AT BALLARAT—CON-CLUSION OF THE INVASTIGATION—THE GOLD LI-CENSES ABOLISHED—PANAMA MAIL ROUTE - STATE OF TRADE—GOLD PEODUCE AND PRICE.

By way of Panama we have received news from Sydney (Australia) dated to the 12th of January, being three days later than our last advices.

about to be undertaken by Dr. Catherwood, an American

From New South Wales we learn that an expedition is about to be undertaken by Dr. Catherwood, an American physician, to explore the interior of Australis. Government gives no aid to the project, but the pressepasts of it as calculated to be very advantageous to the colony.

The revenue returns of the colony for the year 1853-4 had been published. The total increase of the aggregate revenue for the year 1854 over that of 1853 is £108,483-128-76.

A correspondent of the Sydney Heraid says that the investigation con-equent upon the late-riot has terminated, and the charges brought against the government officials have proved to be unfounded. The leaders of the dissatisfied miners were found to be men who had themselves nothing to complain of, or to redress—in fact, olitical rowdies. The gold fileeness are, however, to be done away with, and this act of justice results from the late demonstration made at the gold field. The miners ought to be very well satisfied with their success. Government's carrying out an extensive system of retruchment, and many clerks both in the Post Office and Custom House have been dismissed. The attention of emigrants is being directed to agriculture, and it is thought that in two years at the farthest the colony will produce food enough for its own consumption.

Mereantile business is very dull, and the excessive importations tend to still further distress the market; stocks of all kinds appear to be over abundant and prices very low; revertbeless the revenue returns show an increase, showing that the bulk of the community was not effected by the late commercial disasters. The excitement concerning quarts crushing continues, and many persons with the resident machines are realizing hancome returns.

Interesting from Japan.

VISIT TO NANGASAKI- RECEPTION BY THE JAPANESE
AND THE DUTCH—DESCRIPTION OF THE DUTCH
FACTORY—OF NANGASAKI—JAPANESE ROBLITY—
WOMEN—CHARACTER OF THE DUTCH TRADE WITH

FACTORY—OF NANGABAKI—JAPANESE NOBILITY—WOMEN—CRARACTER OF THE DUTCH TRADE WITH THE JAPANESE—COPTED.

[From the San Francisco Herald.]

We are indebted to a gentleman in this city for the following extract from a highly interesting letter descriptive of a late visit to Japan, written from Shanghae by his brother. The letter resched here a few days ago by way of Honolulu, and is of the very latest date from Shanghae. Now that the ports of Japan are open to American commerce, and attention is turned to that new country, the statements of the writer possess peculiar interest:

SHANGHAE, Dec. 21, 1854

I avail myself of this first opportunity, according to my promise, to write you a few lines on my return bask here from my trip to Pangasaki, or rather from the smill island of Decima, hoping its perusal will amuse you and other friends. I succeeded in getting a passage from here in August, in one of the lifty or sixty junks trading yearly with the Japanese at Nangasaki, for the consideration of one hundred and fifty dollars. To give you an account of the abominable mode of Chinese navigation, sailing only in day time with a favorable wind, and with a terrible noisy crew, is neither my object, nor have I time enough to do ample justice to this subject.

Emough—we arrived in the bay of Omura in twenty-nine days, and were immediately towed by native boats in the spacious and deep harbor of Nangasaki, about three miles distant from the island of Decima. When we had anchored, two Japanese officers came on board, to inquire into the cargo and for the papers, and directly went back to the shore. Soon after this another boat came alongside from the Dutch factory on Decima, with two officers—one the doctor toll me, as soon as the juck was hauted on Chinese discharging ground, and communication.

with two others—one the doctor of the port, the other an interpreter. They asked ms—seeing I was no Uhinaman—if I had any English papers. I told them I had a few, both from China and San Francisco, which pleased them much, and the doctor told me, as soon as the jusk was hauled on Chinese discharging ground, and communication allowed, he would come or send his boat for me. Next day the Chinese traders came on board, and the jusk was moved again four or five miles nearer the town, when the discharging of the cargo at come commenced, consisting only of rice. The doctor's boat came alongaide, and he asked me if I felt disposed to stay at Decima during the discharging of the junk, in which case he had obtained permission. I gladly accepted, and forthwith embarked. I was politely reviewed by eight gentlemen residing in the factory, three of whom were doctors; and it was a true God send to them when I handed them the Frieud of China and the San Francize Herald. I had left out the file you sent me, as they had been nine months without news, and expecting their ship only is about two months.

Br. De Vriens, in capacity of physician to the Prince or Governor of Nangasaki, had obtained permission to join him in his secort to visit that place, for although Nangasaki is connected with the island of Decima with a bridge of predigious length, no one can visit raid town without an escort of some three hundred men. Neverin my life did see such large crowds of people througing the rowds and streets, in all kinds of vehicles and all kinds of coatumes; and as the people are accustomed to see the foctor or rome efficers daily, they took no notice of me. Nangasaki is one of the imperial towns, is well built and spacious, and contains some magnificent pulators but a streets, in all kinds of vehicles and all kinds of coatumes; and as the people are accustomed to see the foctor or rome efficers daily, they took no notice of me. Nangasaki is one of the imperial towns, is well built and spacious, and contains some magnificent pulators, b

people; indeed, politeness seems to be universal among all.

I had a good chance of seeing how trade was conducted on the Island of Decims, and in looking in the store-houses, was satonished to find such a variety of articles which it never would have come in my head to suppose could be articles for profitable shipment. Every officer had his business—some tracing, some receiving, and others attending to the boxing of copper, melted in bare of one size, a little over the thickness of an inco. As they were expecting the yearly ship in shortly, I could tudge by the immense quantity teey had on band that the cargo was nearly ready. The Dutch on Decima seem glad about the opening of other ports nearer to the great Japanese metropole, Jeddo, which promises extensive operations between their colonies and that populous empire.

icosive operations between their colonies and that populous empire.

I cannot forego to mestion an amusing circumstance which occurred coming back one afternoon (room Nan gasaki. Arriving at the factory, a young noble, seeing an English edition of McCulloch's Detionary lying on my table, asked me politely for how much I would part with it. Not knowing what he meant, as he spoke butch, I asked Dector de Vriens, who translates for me, to tell him he was welcome to it; and thanking me with a polite bow, which a Frenchman could not have improved, handed the book to one of his inferiors. Next morning the Buctor informed me he had received four hundred pounds of copper for me from Nangasaki. The copper looks more like gold than any copper I have ever even.

copper looks more like gold than any copper I have ever item.

I remained four days longer on the island—in all twelve days—when the junk came down again from the Chiness factory, loaded—and, if anything, seemed to me to be deeper loaded than when we arrived—which was the signal for me to go back on board—I shall nows forget the civility shown by Dr. de Vriena and the other particular than the ortable Chinese junk and the people in general and the ortable Chinese junk and her upractical care and agreed for the civility and property of the cortable Chinese junk and her upractical care.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

hort Passage of the Steamship United -Three Days Later from Havana.

By the arrival of the steamship United States, we have ates from Havana to the 3d of April. The United States left Mobile bay on the 30th of March, with a full cargo of cotton, and after a short and rough passage of two days, anchored on Sunday, April 1, in the harbor of Havana, where she remained until 5 45 P. M., Tuesday. On leaving, she passed between two Spanish ships of war, the Francisco Deacts and the General Lezo, which were anchored close together. The paddle box of the United States struck the end of the spanker boom of the Francisco, and broke it off. She arrived off Sandy Hook on Saturday evening, after a passage of three days and twenty three hours from Havana, the quickest on re-cord. She was detained 12 hours at Sandy Hook for

of Fatrampes, as before given in the HERALD. He was garroted on Saturday morning, the 31st of March. H garroted on Faturday morning, the Slat of March. H
died bravely while seated upon the garrote stool, and
before the fatal screw was applied he exclaimed—"Death
to the tyrants—Long life to liberty!"—when the deafen
ing noise of the drams ushered him into eternity. Several other prisoners are in the Moro, and it is feared they
will suffer the same fate.

We are indebted for late papers, to Mr. Perkins, the
purser of the United States.

One of the passengers wittee as follows, on the state of affairs in Havans.—

During my stay in Havana, I found gloom, and terror and despair deploted on the countenances of all I met. On inquiring Hearned that one of the chief causes of so much evident despair was in consequence of the cruel manner in which Pinto was put to death. His crims was solely of a political nature, for which this much esteemed man, affectionate husband and kind father was sent into eternity, his property levied upon, and his wife and nine helpless children left penniless, and de pendant upon the cold charities of strangers—among whom, I am informed, she, with her little ones, intendiaking up their future abote. Previous to the murder of Pinto, Concha was considered, even by his enemies, chivalrous, brave, noble and generous, bat now, "poor soul," he has belied truth, betrayed confidence, silenced conscience, and is considered, even by the Catalana, destitute of every generous attribute that enobles msn. This last atrocious act adds thunder to the dark cloud that is apparently gathering over the destinies of Cuba, which must, on some future day, burst forth and wreak its vesgeance on those who now have the power to destroy.

A PASSENGER.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, March 29, 1855.
Consul Robertson's Protest-The Biter Bitten-Interce ed Letter of Juan Hernandez-Treachery in the United States Post Officer-The Assassination Scheme-Preparations for the Execution of Estrampes-His Heroic Character, dc., dc.
The protest of the Consul of the United States seems

to have produced a good effect, although "it was uncalled for" and made "contrary to privileges of consular agency," without "diplomatic powers," &c.

Estrampes and Felix, owing to it, were yet living to have advantage of fuller, if not better, investigation; and as General Conona has said that he "will satisfy his government at Madrid and the Minister of Her Catholic Ma jesty at Washington" of the protest made, it is reasonshe receives a reply. It is by no means certain that his language will admit of such favorable construction; but revertheless, by transpiring, as it has done, directly from the palace, it will go to relieve public anxiety, and make more safe a change of mind and the sudden exemtion of one or more of the prisoners to stay the appetite of the judicial maw, for which there is fool sufficient

for aix weeks to come, at least.

We have had several reports that Estrampes was in onpills, but when the curlous went to see, they were found
to be untrue. The fillustereos in the vicinity of Remedios
are beginning to entersiant very coarse desires, and show
themselves not over mice in their choice of "tit bits."
we dogs of this bread recently attacked the commandat of the "Salva Guardian" in that district, just as he
ismounted from his horse, taking a bits from the breast
but arm of the unfortunate victim of the sudden revotutionary movement which he had set out to detect,
the first blood let during the Cancha war, in open comhat and a fair fight, of parties equal in quality and
quantity. The fulletin thinks that the nighther may
fough at his lock that the biter should be bitton; that the
pulmaters of reginned they in securiting unmanded
upon the offender, instead of immocent parties,
such are the "actual circumstances" of our
condition—the communities of the land under
"martial law" there regins of the sword and of ignotriand under blockade by their own power, while no
enemy appears in front or rear and we are compiled, to
easy appears in front or rear, and we are compiled, to
easy upon the communities of the description of the
desting. It is for these, and like circumstances in
the communities of the sword and of ignotriand under blockade by their own power, while no
enemy appears in front or rear, and we are compiled, to
deating,"—that you will find in the government of sacrifdotting, it is for these, and like circumstances in
the sacrific that you will find in the government of sacrifdotting it is for these, and it is a sacrificated
or this date, a letter purporting to be written by Joindian Hernande, and New York, April 20, 1834, and aldrawed to Auveilo Avango (now a prisone here), at New
Office the second of the internal control, the condotting is the sacrification of the condotting is the sacrification of the condotting is the sacrification of the condotting is the sacrifica

o'clock, no time will be left me to give details of the execution, which I shall reserve for my next communi-cation, and I must cloce. As to the manner and the bearing of Estrampes, which I shall in a moment be in observance of, as he passes from his prison door to the garrote, it will surpass, I have reason to believe, all the surprising precedents embodied in the history of that fatal chair.

Sagua la Grande.

24th you will find in the Issue of Diario of 25th—for the trial of Francisco Estrampes, John Henry Felix, Richard McCulloch, and James Campbell—parties present. The last, I believe, however, at freedom, and now in New Orleans, but his name kept with the list for preserva-tion of the text; and, absent, living in the city of New York, where they have always resided, Mr. George Hawkens and Mr. James Woodhouse, and a native of Cuba living in New York, José Elias Hernandez. You have been advised that the Contuit of the United States left the tribunal, declining being present at such a mockery of justice, and in violation of the 7th article of the treaty. I am informed also that he has made a protest to cover all the proneedings, as illegal, and con-trary to the expectation of the government and the people of the United States. General Conchs should have followed the names of Hawkens and Woodhouse

trary to the expectation of the government and the people of the United States. General Cancha should have followed the names of Hawkens and Woodhouse with those of Marcy and Pierce, as accessory before the fact, for letting powder get sut of the country to molest the peaceable people of Baracoa. This is a very peaceable, ever faithful people, if we are to judge from the action of their Governor in his paternal care. "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth"—and Concha is using the rod of Solomon with an unsparing hand, but, perhaps with least wisdom, as he may too seriously learn, than the axiom warrants, which goes always with the implication of discretion.

On Sunday the Chief of Police arrested Carlos Castillo, the cashier of the bank ("cuju decov"); Joaquin Acasa, the real estate broker of the same institution; F. Valdez Herrera, a volunteer officer, Francisco and Augusine Bolano (brothers), and a Fenor Aragon (Christian name not remembered); and the same day two priests were brought in prisonars from the country, for suspicion of political disaffection, and put in the royal jail. On Monday about fitty persons were put under arrest under the charge that they were to have military commands if an invasion should take place (captains of companies). We have had constant reports that Extrampes and Felix were to be put in chapel previous to execution. Although I was hopeful in the case of Ramon Pinto that he would be saved for the sake of the fame of Concha, jet the decappointment there does not make me leas eanguine, as I think some attention will be paid to the exception remonstrance and protest made by the acting Consul of the United States, and that the extrem penalty will not be visited upon them. The police have their hands full, and the people are watching to see where the next blow will fall—the decent places for confinement are all occupied. Castillo was placed in the More, and Acaza was allowed place in the barracks of the civil guards, as he has a large family, several grown daughters, and no mother. It wa

Manuel Pinto.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

The annals of history do not contain a more horrible case of judicial marker than the of Manuel Piaco, recently garroted in Havans. The bloody execution of the Duke d'Enghein, by Napoleon's order, and the heartless fate of Marshil Ney, fall below it in black atrocity. The facts are now pretty well secertained. The auditor of war, whose assent to the sentence of capital punishment is demanded by the laws of the Island, positively refused to sign the warrant, on the ground that no sufficient case had been made out againt Pinto. The chief, if not the sole winess, was a vite wretch who had been previously condemned for fedomes and pardoned, and became now the tool of the Capitain-General in his blood to be sole witness, was a vite wretch who had been previously condemned for fedomes and Secretary. The refusal of the Auditor of War stemmes only to have incited Conchas the more, and constray to all law, precedent or humanity, he instituted an arbitrary court of four, which shoult revise and overrule this decision. But, so diagrant was the wrong, that even this court of four, which shoult revise and overrule this decision. But, so diagrant was the wrong, that even this court of his victim, and incensed at the protection which law and mercy threw around him, decided himself the quastion, and ordered Pinto's execution in twenty hours. He methis fate cainly and bravely, protesting his innocence with his dying breath. Such are briefly the facts of this foul murder.

It is asserted, and not without plausible justification,

with his dying breath. Such are briefly the facts of this foul murder.

It is asserted, and not without plausible justification, that Pinto, in his relations as secretary of Concha, was possessed of evidence going to show that Concha him self had meditated treason against the Spanish givernment, and the establishment of a dictatorship over Cuba.

self had meditated treason against the Spanish government, and the establishment of a dictatorship over Caba. To Concla's guilty soul he was therefore a continual dread. Hence the resort to such proceedings against him, and the flendsh mulignity with which he pursued him to his death. He was determined to rid himself of the witnesses to his crime at all hazards, and without regard to law or gight.

It is not for us to intermeddle with the dealings of other governments with their subjects. Still less do we advertise ourselves as the champions of the oppressed in all quarter of the globe. It is enough if we protect our own soil from tyranny and cruelty. But there are acts which strike a chord of common sympathy—acts so luminous in their encornity and their outrage upon humanity, that we would indeed be unworthy of the name of men, if we passed them by unnoticed. Such was too murder of Manuel Pinto. And a people among whom such things can be done, openly and with impanity, are entitled to the sympathy of every brave and generous heart. It is unfortunate for Spain, that her official dares so to act, at this time, when all over the country the fate of Cuba is regarded with atill deepening interest—when the Government is compelled to practice the stemest wiglante to present the attempts of hold adventurers—when our relations with Spain in regard to this very Island have become angry and threatening—as such a time, a fact like this is well calculated to sever the thread which suspends the sword. The best and soberest may be unable to repress their indignation; and thus by the promptings of a common nature, give encouragement to the enterprize.

The West Indies.

STATE OF TRADE—THE MONEY MARKET—THE BAF-TIST TROUBLES—CHINESE VAGRANTS—APPROACH ING END OF THE CHANGE OF COMMERCE—EDUCA-TION PURSE ETC. The steamship Idlinois brought over files of Kingston,

Jamaica, papers, dated to the 26th of March. Trade was exceedingly dull, the money market very stringent, and a general want of commercial confidence experienced all over the island of Jamaica.

The House of Assembly-as we learn from the Mora The House of Assembly—as we learn from the Moving Journal—had rejected the petition of the Baptist minister, Rev. Mr. Oughton, asking for a reference of the subject of the late ejectment from his church to the Committee of Grievances. During the church to the Committee of Grievances. During the debate, we are told that Mr. Taylor, member for Port Royal, severely ladied the Rev. Mr. Oughton for his unotiristan conduct towards his congregation. The honorable gentleman went on to show what good would be effected by the inquiry, by explaining how the reversed gentleman had wronged the people, and than, step by step, had driven them to desperation; and how one of the magiciarges took it on himself to order out a savage and brutal soldery, and, without waiting for a candle, actually read the root act by moonlight, in his eagerness to let bowe the military on an impocent people.

The centitute Chinese emigrants were still arrested as vegrants, and forty five of them were in prison at Rpanishtown.

The members of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on the 25d March, when the following resolutions were adopted:—

Realized, That after duly considering the statement which has been laid before the meeting, of the state of the finances of this institution, the directors he anthorized to give such action of their intention to withdraw their supracticable to carry on the archibithment, to the Commercial Rooms, who are the commonwement of the current year, give action of their intention to withdraw their subscription, are also distributed as the commonwement of the current series of their intention to withdraw their subscription, are also distributed to give the measure thereof, as otherwise they will as justify throw upon the directors an undess chare of responsibility. ing Journal-had rejected the petition of the Baptist

they will as just the two upon the amount thereof, as otherwise they will as justly there upon the directors as under above expensionally.

The Kingston Marming Journal, of the 19th utilimo, says — We are gist to find that his Excellency the Governor has consented that the sum of £2,000—or to speak more correctly £1,902—should be raised this year for educational purposes.

In the papers there is nothing else of moment.

Kincotox, (Jam...) March 25.—For the last two weeks the market has been marked by extreme duless, which has only been broken by a moderate demand from the country for fish stuffs. American provisions move off only in retail quantities, and stocks continue to accountable, with but little probability of the demand equaling the supply. In dry goods our importers are doing iterally nothing. The extreme dulness of trafe, the stringency in the money market, and up want of counfidence generally, tend to rander the sarry part of 1865 a period tong to be borne in the memory of the mercantile community.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

Mors of the State and Circum, dance of Nigger Royalty—Translation of theh. Black Majec-ties from the Imperial Palace. In the Place Petion to that of the Rue de la Reunion— Gracious Reception of the Offic, 're of the U. S. Corvette Falmouth by the \ Tmperor. By the arrival of the brig Delateld we have , dates from Port as Prince to the 25th of the same month.

The United States aloop of war Falmouth was at Port au Prince, and her commander, T. D. Shen v, and other officers, have made themselves extremely popular, both among the natives and the American residents. 1 of the Island. The following correspondence and trens is tions will be found interesting -

OUR PORT AU PRINCE CORRESPONDENCE

OUR FORT AU PRINCE CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of the Estimonth—The Case of the Two Americal

Scamen—Their Imprisonment and Subsequent Resease—
Liberal Conduct of Captain Shaw.

The United States sloop of war Falmouth, Commander
Thompson D. Shaw, Last from St. Domingo City, has been
lying in our outer roads for some days past. The sinese
purpose of Captain Shaw's visit was to inquire into the W. Packer, who, last summer, were imprisoned at this ce for an assault on the crew of a Haytien schooner The American sailers were going off to their vessel, when, being drunk, they brought their boat in contact with the schooner in question. This produced an altercation, when the two sailors, thinking themselves in-sulted, sprang on board the schooner, broke and de-stroyed such articles as they found on deck, attacked the crew, and finally drove them overboard. For this offence they were tried by the Correctional Court, con-demned to sixty days imprisonment, and to pay a fine of two thousand dollars (Haytina currency) each—a sun about equal to two hundred and thirty dollars United

of two thousand collars (Hayties currency) each—a sum about equal to two hundred and thirty dollars United States currency.

Captain Shaw, immediately on his arrival, and before communicating with the authorities on this subject, carefully informed himself of these facts, and very some came to the conclusion that it was not a case on which an imperative demand for release could be based. He saw the imprisonment of the seamen was just, and although he considered the fine somewhat excessive, yet a certain amount appeared to him to be justify due to the aggrieved parties; he therefore proposed to the authorities that the fine should be reduced to one hunored collars Spanish, on payment of which the messhould be released. The government very properly defined interfering with the sentence of the court, but did not object to the prices who made the complaint. It now appeared that they were absent, and being seamen, could not readily be found. The mer thants of the place engaged in American trade—the most of whom are Haytlens—now came forward to second the liberal conduct of Captain Shaw. They immediately mate up the balance of the file by subscription—the men were consequently released, and are now on lheir way to the United States. The portion of the file mothers and crew of the Falmouth—Ceptain Shaw mas contributed States government. This theral and conditatory course of Captain Shaw meets the entire appears of the file community, and is expectable to the American residents here, who have had occasion to observe the great irritation and rormans which recent events in the eastern part of the island have lately cased to this government. The Falmouth leaves to merrow on a cruits.

PORT AU PRINCE, March 14, 1884. The Yellow Feer-The United States Sloop of war Po mouth and Her Commander—The Coffee Market—Log wood.

Political affairs in the island remain perfectly quiet. The yellow fever has become more malignant, and cor-ries off very many of the foreign seamen in port. The United States sloop of war Falmouth is still in the

outer harbor, and all on board are in good health. Captain Shaw, without descending from the usual dignity sustained by commanders of men of war, by his polite and courteous manners has gained exceedingly co polite and courteous manners has gained exceedingly see
the goed opinion and better feelings of the Hyytiens,
demanding strict justice towards his countrymen, and
being, on his part, as willing to accord it to others. These of the two seames who had long been imprisoned,
which he was instructed to inquire into, appeared,
from entisfactory documents, to have become a matter
of debt awarded by one of the courts against the
seamen to the proprietor of property which they had injured, and as it was in no wise a government after the
officers of the Falmouth generously offered to pay about
one-half the smount, and the commercial houses readily
made up the balance of the debt, and the men were immediately liberated.

The difficulty between Messra. Poulik and the United
States Consul's agent, as I have before stated, proved of
officially considered by Captain Shaw. It is understood
that the Falmouth will said the day after to-morrow for
Appin wall.

American provisions are abundant, and the price of
coffee, the grand staple production of Hayti, has advanced conventions are abundant, and the price of
coffee, the grand staple production of Hayti, has advanced conventions are now in the full receipt of the crop.

A considerable sacrifice is made by all who ship logwood from this island to the United States at present
prices.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

(Translated from the Moniteur Haytien, March 17)

On the 12th of March, at seven in the morning, the
grand dignitaries, the constituent bodies, and public
cupicyes, civil as well as military, assembled at the
l'alace to form the cortege of their Majesties, whose
translation to their new resilence was about to take
place. The troops of the garrison were drawn up in the

translation to their new rest that Majesties, whose place. The troops of the garrison were drawn up in the Place Petion, and the Imperial Guard formed the line from the Paince to the Rue de la Runion.

Everal fine houses, succeeding each other from north to south in the Rue de la Runion and occupying the small island which bounds the Place Petion to the west, composes the new dwelling of their Majesties. Here the east of government will be fixed until the works of the re-construction of the Imperial Paince are completed. Opposite the front of these houses, the most eigenat of which belongs to her Majesty, the Empress, extende a vast space reaching to the old barracks of the Infantry of the Guard.

In this new palace, if a position of which has been well chosen, being connected with the old seat of government by the Place Petion, his Majesty the Emperor will be surrounded by vast grounds, where the troops of the Imperial Guard can go through their exercises as formerly, under his immediate inspection. Their Majesties appear to occupy but one of the dependencies of the old place.

At 8 o'clock their Majesties left the palace, to a maintenance of the old place.

mortly, under his immediate inspection. Their Majesties appear to occupy but one of the dependencies of the old paisor.

At 8 o'clock their Majesties left the paisor, to a sainte of tweaty one guns, preceded by their cortege, and accompanied by the princesses, princes, ladies of honor, the Ministers of the Interior and of Finances, the great dignitaries, the High Chancellor and generals bearing the jewels of the crown. Their Majesties were on foot. Arrived at the new imperial paison, they first entered the southern building, which is devoted to public receptions, and visited its vast apartments, the music of the chapel accompanying them all the time. The whole cortege bailed in the Rue de la Reunion. From there their Majesties repaired to the northern building belonging to the Empress, sainted by a fresh saivo of artillery, repeated by all the forts of the capital. In this edition, which is devoted to the grivate use of their rajesties, were deposited by the general the jewels of the crown, which his Excellency, the Count of Faurence, Fecretary of the order of the Empress, arranged in perfect order. Their majesties preceded, and followed by the cortege repaired to the Temples of the Lord from whence they returned to the imperial palace. The cremony of translation consumed at the palace with a charming reunion, at which her Imperial Highmess, the Princess Give, and the ladies of the count were present. Good order did not case to reign for a moment in the capital, owing to the prescutions of his Eucellency the Governor, and the Adjutant General, the Haron Desse lines, Chaf of the armed police.

Governor, and the Adjutant General, the Baron Dessalines, Chef of the armed police.

RECEPTION AT COURT OF THE OFFICINES OF THE UNITED STATES CONVETTS FALMOTTS.

On the 12th at two in the attensoon, the United States commercial agent, the commander and the officers of the convette Falmouth, of the Federal Marine, repaired to the Imperial pains to present their respects to His Majesty the Emperor. Two add-de-camps of the Emperor unbered them lato the grand saloon of the paince, where, at half past two, His Majesty received them, and listened graciously to the compliments addressed to him by the commander of the Falmouth, Mr. Flaw. His Majesty invited him to be seated, as well as all those who were with him. There were present at the reception, S. G. the Duke de la Band ou Nord, the Midster of the Interior and of Agriculture; the Iruke de Saint Louis du Stod, Minister of Funness and of Commerce S. G. the Duke de Limonade, Groom of the State; His Excellency, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies His Excellency, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies His Excellency, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies His Excellency, the Gount de Petitovville. Governor of the Capitol, and several and de samps.

On retiring, the commander of the Falmouth expressed to His Majesty how agreeable it would be to him in the discharge of his duty to report to his government the grandous reception in had met with from His Majesty Hoboles Politics.

The statement in your paper of this morning, in regard to the nominations of candidates for the coming gard to the nominations of candidates for the coming election in Hobbien, is erroneous, and we would state that the names of Benjamin J. S. Taylor for Mayor, Jac. O. Brown for Clerk, John W. Harnig for Treasurer, H. Y. Mather for Collector, Jas. H. Ward for Collector of Assessed Taxes, Peter Claylon for Rirent Commissioner, Iran Threes for Overseer of Poor, and John H. She field for Superintendent of Commissen Schools, are those that supposed the adoption of the city clarific the solution of the cut mittee who framed the present charter of Hobelson city, and in your statement it reads topposed the cut of the Collection of the Collecti